

3. Messages from one House to the other shall be communicated by their clerks respectively, unless the House transmitting the message shall specially direct otherwise.

4. It shall be in the power of either House to amend any amendment made by the other, to any bill or resolution.

5. In every case of difference between the two houses, upon any subject of legislation, either House may request a conference and appoint a committee for the purpose, and the other shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such time and place as shall be appointed by the Chairman of the committee on the part of the House requesting such committee. The conference shall state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the views of their respective Houses, and confer freely thereon. The committee shall report in writing, and shall be authorized to report such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable. But no committee on conference shall consider or report on any matters, except those directly at issue between the two Houses.

The papers shall be left with the conferees of the House assenting to such conference, and they shall present the report of the committee to their House; when such House shall have acted thereon, they shall transmit the same and the papers relating thereto to the other with a message certifying its action thereon.

6. It shall be in order for either House to recede from any subject matter of difference existing between the two Houses, at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on which such difference arose are before the House receding formally or informally, and on such vote to recede the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon and to assent to such receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose.

7. All joint committees of the two Houses, and all committees of conference shall consist of three Senators and five